THE AVENCE THEATRE—2-8:15—The Marier.

DEN THEATRE—2-13-8:29—The Little Minister.

ND OPERA HOUSE—2-8-East Lynne. Grant LEM OPERA HOUSE—2-8-East Lynne. Grant LEM OPERA HOUSE—8:13-The Ballet Girl.

ALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:13 Monte Carlet TS THEATRE—2:15—8:13 Monte Carlet TS THEATRE—2:15—0:corcons.

TH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

CKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:20—A Virginia Courte-

ship.

KOSTEP 5 BIAL'S 8 Vaudeville.

LYCEUM INEATRE 8:15 The Tree of Knowledge.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and eveningExhibition of Oil Paintings. Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PLEASURE PALACE—1:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S—9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2 S.—Iturlesque.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—2 S.—One Summer's Day.

MAIL.

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## Business Notices.

American Bronzes

productions of the eminent Sculptors, MacMonnies, in this country only at the establishment of

Madison Square West,

# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Woodford, the United States Minister, held a conference of an hour's duration with Premier Sagasta and several of his Cabinet Ministers; great importance is at-tached to the result of this conference. The body of Frank Andrews, of Chemung, N. Y.,
was recovered from the wreck of the Maine.

The House of Commons appointed a com-The House of Commons appointed a committee to consider the advisability of placing the Indian currency on a gold basis. — The Russian Government has made known to all nations the Chinese concessions it has obtained, and says the port of Talien-Wan will be opened to ships of all friendly nations; the Chinese accuse Li Hung Chang of being in the pay of Russia. — One hundred soldiers were killed in the outbreak of March 15 in the barracks of the Yildix Palace due to the discovery of a plot to Yildiz Palace, due to the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sultan. —— The Government of Prussia has been asked to exclude all American apples from that country.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session Four Cuban resolutions were introduced, one being a direct deciaration of war against Spain and the others favoring inde-pendence and forcible intervention.—— House: pendence and forcible intervention. —— House. Three Cuban resolutions were introduced; the day was spent in consideration of bills on the private calendar.

DOMESTIC.—Negotiations between Washington and Madrid for a settlement of the Cuban question continued; the President expresses confidence of being able to secure a peaceful outcome.——Members of the House of Repredictives who favor radical and immediate accommodate of Cuba hald a contion for the independence of Cuba held a con-ference and drew up a programme. — Cap-tain Sigsbee was cordially welcomed at Wash-ington, where he saw the President. — Govtain Sigsbee was cordially welcomed at Washington, where he saw the President. — Governor Black signed the Primary Reform bill. — The Assembly passed the Genesee River Storage Dam bill. — The Governor has not yet decided whether or not to ask the Legislature for a \$1,000,000 war fund. — Floods in the West caused a railroad washout, which derailed a train and injured a number of passing the storage of the sto three thousand kegs of powder exploded, seri-

CITY AND SUBURBAN-Preparations were CITY AND SUBURBAN—Preparations were made for the funeral of Anton Seldi; it was decided to hold it at the Metropolitan Opera House at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon; many organizations, including the Lotos Club, the Arion Society and the Seldi Society of Brooklyn, held society and the Scial Society of Brooklyh, held meetings to take action on the conductor's death. —— The 71st Regiment was reviewed by Major-General Roe and staff, and during the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" the spectators rose and stood until it was finished. A dinner for Joseph Jefferson was given by the Aldine Club and the Uptown Associa-tion. — Twenty townships in Westchester County elected Supervisors. — Correction Commissioner Lantry announced the removal of Night Warden O'Shea, of the Tombs, and the transfer of Warden Fallen from the Tombs to the Penitentiary. ——Stocks were weak and

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair, with northerly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 5214.

THE QUESTION OF SPANISH HONOR. It is not easy to see how a report on the disaster to the Maine could be more calm, judicial or careful to avoid attaching weight to circumstances of common knowledge, but not entirely established by evidence, than the report which President McKinley sent to Congress on Monday. With real amazement one sees an English journal, not often inclined to be fair to this country, it is true, professing to Court. But a remark so contrary to the observation and feeling of candid and dispassionate minds can deserve no notice as criticism. In truth, the studied reticence of the Court, its extreme care not to make the least reference a force falling only a little below that of demonstration, is more remarkable than many of the conclusions stated. It might almost indi-Court so nearly irresistible that they could be weakened only by appearing to mistake them for conclusions established by proof.

It is not possible to believe that the upward bending of powerful steel frames and outer plates so that they protruded four feet above the water and thirty-four feet above the bottom of the vessel where they originally lay could have been produced in any way except by an exterior explosion of extraordinary force. So much the Court held demonstrated, and the testimony of Captain Converse, as an expert, went far to show of what kind the explosive must have been employed. But the Court had no word to say of the obvious inference that a mine of such power could scarcely by any possibility have been secretly procured from any establishment in the world except by a government having facilities to put the materials into readiness for use in its own works, nor could such a mine have been placed where it was without the knowledge of those at one time, if The Court itself states that Consul-General Lee scare. "had notified the authorities the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine," and that she was conducted to the point chosen for her anchorage by "the regular Government pilot"; but it rigidly avoids the question which springs to every mind, and refrains from any reference to the statement of Captain Stevens, of the Ward Line, that "he had never known "in all his experience a man-of-war to be an-

"merchant vessels anchored there." Evidence does not connect the Spanish Government or any of its present officials with the external explosion. It is within the bounds of possibility that such a mine was placed before the present officials reached Cuba, and was exploded without their knowledge, and therefore the Court confines itself to the statement that "no "evidence has been attainable fixing the re-"sponsibility for the destruction of the Maine

upon any person or persons." Yet there are few who will examine the testimony and consider all the attendant circumstances without a profound impression that the responsibility lies with a Spanish authority at one time in position to know the most secret devices of the Government to make the harbor perilous, not to the Cubans, who have no ships, but to somebody else. It was not an accident. Let nobody imagine that the finding of the Court gives the slightest countenance to the notion that this exterior explosion merely happened just when in swinging to anchor with the tide the Maine came into position to be destroyed. The language of President McKinley, in the light of these extraordinary conditions, becomes peculiarly significant and weighty. He proposes nothing, demands nothing, but leaves it to the Spanish Nation to consider what course of action is dictated by honor, and by the friendly relations of the two Governments. If it were possible for Spanish rulers or statesmen, in the light of the testimony now placed before the world, to hold an honest belief that the destruction of the Maine was the result of accident, or to conclude that the honor of Spain was in no way affected by the destruction of a friendly ship in one of her most important harbors-the very harbor of all others supposed of late to be the most closely watched and the most perfectly controlled-then neither appeal nor demand would be of the least use. The question is one which Spain only can answer for herself, and the opinion of the United States will of necessity be largely governed by the kind of answer which Spain deems consistent with her honor and sufficient to express her friendliness.

#### MR PHELPS'S LETTER.

The letter from the Hon. E. J. Phelps to ex-Governor Morton which we print this morning is entitled to the calm consideration of every citizen who desires his country to deal righteously with Spain. Mr. Phelps is a profound student of the philosophy of law, and in the domain of international law a high authority. He has a remarkably felicitous command of of a powerful intellect impressive. He is a patriot whose sincerity is beyond the reach of suspicion. He is venerable in years and in character, and it is inconceivable that he should be actuated by any motive except the wish to serve the right. At a time when reason had full control of intelligent and upright men Mr. Phelps would be heard by all such with respect. It is especially desirable that attention should be given to his words at a time when passionate feeling finds utterance in extravagant speech. Many who read his letter will not accept his views. Some of his statements it is impossible to accept. The efforts of our Government to enforce the obligations of neutrality have been constant and zealous, and the official record shows that instead of being "always unsuccessful" they have been creditably efficient. The declaration that since the days of Columbus there has never been a cause of quarrel with Spain is not consistent, except by a forced interpretation, with a veracious recollection of the Virginius affair-to cite an undisputed fact of history in preference to some generally admitted facts of this and former insurrections. Nor, though he seems to admit the obligations which humanity may constrain a nation to discharge, does Mr. Phelps make it quite clear whether or not he would justify the inevitable consequences of a refusal on the part of Spain to permit the work of mercy which he believes Spain is ready to assist.

These exceptions to a conscientious and cogent contribution to the great debate we feel compelled to specify, while urging our readers to study Mr. Phelps's letter with open minds and an earnest purpose to discern and embrace

# A LEVEL-HEADED PEOPLE.

This is an uncommonly good time for men of intelligence and good, homely common-sense to keep their heads level and their feet on the ground. The vast majority of the people is doing it. But this vast majority does not have accorded to it the weight and significance to which it is entitled, for the simple reason that it is undemonstrative and calm. It is not in evidence, and apparently cuts no figure in what seems to the casual observer to be a general noisy and passionate declaimers jumping up ing at the mouth with real or simulated emotion, will always attract more attention and create more stir than the hundreds or thousands of quiet folks who manifest no emotion and are apparently undisturbed by the racket, but who really dominate the situation, It's that their authors are disappointed because the fakir who makes the most noise that draws the crowd. But the fakir's success in attracting the multitude is only temporary and shortlived. The sober citizen listens a moment, out of curiosity, to his ravings, and passes on. The fakir is not so important a factor in the business affairs of the world as one might think from the crowd he gathers around him. see some signs of bias in the finding of the sells something at a very low price that isn't worth it, and makes more noise about it than a whole city full of merchants in the transaction of their ordinary business. But the business affairs of the world, after all, are conducted not by fakirs, but by solid men of sense to inferences which press upon fair minds with and discretion, who pursue their vocations calmly and steadily without "hollerin"."

For the last four or tive weeks it has seemed at times as though the business, the politics cate that these inferences were judged by the and the statesmanship of the whole world had been turned over to furious fakirs and howling dervishes. One might suppose from reading some, and perhaps a majority, of the metropolitan newspapers that the American people had gone off their feet in a wild and unreasoning craze for war. Never, even during the most exciting times of the war for the preservation of the Union, were our newspapers so redhot with inflammatory matter; with mischief-breeding appeals to the passions of the mob; with unbridled exaggerations of actual facts, and falsehoods without shadow of foundation; with coarse and brutal imputations of selfish and days were available for its completion. A weak must have been and the great quantity which corrupt motives to men of conservative views, and with violent and vituperative assaults upon | nation must keep its nerves steady, no matter the characters of public men and high officials at how great tension, and its brain cool, no who have borne themselves through it all with such discriminating tact and wise discretion as to extort the praise of unfriendly peoples and challenge the admiration of the world. To a superficial observer all this sound and fury might seem an indication that the whole American people had gone off their feet, haif of not at the time of the explosion, in authority. them in a war craze and the other half in a war

possessed. They are neither crazy for war nor scared at the possibility of it. Their heads are the immeasurable baseness to charge that the President and his Cabinet and men high in the Nation's councils are in collusion with operators to put them up by proposing a "shameful "chored at that buoy, and had rarely known | peace." They may go down, and the same pur- ing another so badly jerry built as to be worse

veyors of scandal may shout that it is because the Administration has yielded to the popular demand for war. "The Street" may go wild one day with a bull movement, and "go broke" the next with a bear panic. But the great body of the American people, all the same, are pursuing their ordinary vocations, going to and coming from their honest humdrum day's work without being rattled by the noise of fakirs in the newspapers or brokers in "the Street." Of one thing we may be assured: they are not eager for war. They would rather that it be avoided, if possible. They are not of the sort that fight for the fun of it, and they are not by any means the feather-headed sort who fight for glory. If war is inevitable and unavoldable, they will meet the issue unhesitatingly and without flinching, and will fight it to a finish. But it is well to bear in mind the fact, demonstrated by past experience, that when war comes the brunt of it will be borne not by the men who are making the welkin ring with their clamors for it, but by the quiet, sober, selfpoised citizens who shoulder their muskets not from love of excitement or passion for glory. but from a solemn sense of duty. And these are the men who are doing their everyday work in the world regardless of the tumult and the shouting, with their heads level and their feet on the ground.

VOICES STILL FOR WAR.

Not all are satisfied. The President's Message, we are told, was received by some in Washington with "wild howls of rage." The phrase may be appropriate. It does not seem a happy one. Wildness is not an attribute of judgment. Howls are not the voice of reason. But let that pass. Granted that some men of sanity are discontented with the policy of the Administration toward Spain and Cuba and the Maine disaster. It will be pertinent, and perhaps not unprofitable, to ask what they would have, and why.

Do they want such reparation as can be made for the loss of the Maine and her men? It is to be presumed they do, in common with all their countrymen, the President himself most of all. Well, Spain has not yet refused to make it. Indeed, this country has not yet demanded it. It was surely not to be expected that Spain would rush to the fore with indemnity in advance of any demand or even of any expression of belief that such an indemnity should be made. That would have been neither business nor diplomacy. That the Spanish Government has not made indemnity within twenty-four hours after the announcement of the American language wherewith to make the conclusions verdict on the case is cause neither for war nor for surprise. On the other hand, we have the President's explicit assurance that he expects Spain to do what justice and honor require. Has not William McKinley shown himself enough of a man of his word to make that assurance of some weight?

But reparation that can be obtained through diplomatic means, they say, would not be satisfactory. We should resort to armed intervention at once. Nothing else would atone for the Havana tragedy. Indeed! How long is it since this Nation adopted the ethics of the Thug? Would it repay us for the money loss of the Maine to spend other money, in ten times greater sums, in war? Would it restore her to our Navy to imperil and perhaps lose other ships? Could those men be brought back to life by sacrificing other lives, or their familles be comforted by making other families desolate? Revenge is not reparation. It was all very well for the atrabilarious young man in "Locksley Hall" to complain that "the jin-"gling of the guinea helps the hurt that "honor feels." Sixty years after he knew better. reparation is a compromise of honor is to say that a pension to the crippled veteran or to the widow or orphan is an insult.

deal with one matter at a time. His Message | Metropolitan Opera House was none the wanted? Relief for the suffering "reconcentrados"? Certainly the President is opening the way for that in the most effective manner. Cessation of hostilities and the independence of the island? There is reason to believe that those ends are within reach by peaceful means. hullabaloo. That is not strange. Half a dozen Assuredly there is not one word in the President's Message to indicate the least lukewarm and down, with wild gesticulation and foam- ness of that zeal of his which led him so prompt ly to secure the release of all Americans from Cuban prisons and the recall of Weyler and

the abandonment of his infamous policy. Really, it is difficult to account for these there is not to be war. Certainly they cannot be disappointed because there is to be no settlement for the Maine, for there is every reason to believe there will be a prompt and adequate settlement. Nor is it because nothing is to be done for Cuba, for something, and that the most effective thing, is in the way of being done. There is no alternative, then. They must have wanted war just for the sake of war. And that is a dreadful thing to say. It is bad enough to be said of one who is for war at any price?

# THE NAVAL POLICY.

Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Cannon were in a measure both right in Saturday's debate upon the naval policy of the Government. Naval expansion is urgently needed. Of that there is no doubt. The present emergency proves it. There cannot be a judicious man who does not wish the work of naval construction had been more liberally pushed during the last half-dozen years and who does not regret the impossibility of doing the work that should have been done in years of lelsure in days of haste. Nevertheless, emergency should not provoke panic nor drive the Nation into reckless expenditures for makeshifts. The work that is done now should be done with as much calmness and discretion as though years instead of nation may get flurried and excited. A great matter how momentous the problems with which it has to deal.

One point at issue was that of drydocks. There can be no question that they are needed, and that at least as many as are proposed in the Navy bill are urgently needed. Recent occurrences have emphasized that fact with convincing force and abundantly justified the contention so often made in these columns that It is not so. The people are calm and self- the neglect to provide such docks has been the worst fault of the Navy establishment. the same time there is much in the argument level and their feet are on the ground. Stocks for selecting the places for them with an eye may go up, and a sensational press may have single to their availability, and for exercising the utmost care in the construction of them. The Nation has already sorely suffered from having one dock placed where it was necessary to dig a channel of access to it, and from hav-

neither of those mistakes should ever be dupli-

Another point was that of the type of ship to be built. One wanted torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. The other wanted battleships. Both were right. We want both kinds. It has long been evident that the lack of torpedo craft is one of the weakest points in the That was emphasized with startling force when a possibly hostile flotilla of that character was known to have started for Cuba. We should have at the earliest possible moment a score or more of torpedo-boats and a dozen or more torpedo-boat destroyers, all capable of making more than thirty knots an hour. But these should be provided without sacrificing or neglecting the tighting line. To neglect battle-ships for torpedo-boats would be as bad as, and even worse than, to neglect torpedo-boats for battle-ships. The Navy should be harmoniously developed in all its branches. It should have mosquitoes, and it should have leviathans, too, and gunboats and cruisers and monitors and all other types of vessels of ap-

proved usefulness. Upon such ground there should be prompt and ready agreement. There is not a patriotic heart that does not echo Mr. Boutelle's wish that we might provide for six new battle-ships instead of three, nor that does not agree with Mr. Cannon in wishing that we had a torpedo fleet to equal that of Spain. Why not have

ONE BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

Weyler, it will be remembered, pilloried himself in everlasting infamy by chuckling publicly over the tragedy of the Maine, and by saying, with a malignant sneer, that the explosion was doubtless due to the negligence and general worthlessness of the Yankee crew. No refutation of his libel is necessary. But if it were, it might abundantly be found in the revelations made by the Court of Inquiry. The condition of the ship, in general and in detail, was beyond criticism. The discipline of the crew was perfect. The conduct of all in the event of the great disaster was all that the most

exacting commander could desire. With one exception. There was one breach of order. There was one command which the men did not obey, or which they obeyed tardily and with manifest reluctance. That was the order to leave the sinking ship. Perhaps Weyler cannot appreciate such disobedience, Americans can. They freely pardon the men the!r glorious disobedience, and love them the more for it. For while it was disobedience to the order of the hour, it was obedience to that perpetual order of the American Navy, "Don't give up the ship."

### ANTON SEIDL'S WORK.

Anton Seidl's death at the height of his power and in the midst of a manifold activity is a shock to music lovers not only in America, but in England and Germany as well. It is not only a personal grief to his friends, but will be felt almost as such by many among the great public whom he served and who knew him only in his public capacity. It will bring perplexity and confusion to many important musical institutions. In his case it seems as it death had taken a man who could not be spared. If there is consolation, it is in the reflection that he was permitted to achieve so much.

Three men have had in a pre-eminent degree the moulding and development of the musical culture of New-York. To Carl Bergmann, Theo dore Thomas and Anton Seldl are due more than to any others the character and standing The cold fact is that a manly apology and of New-York as one of the great musical cities a cash indemnity are the only reparation that of the world. It was given to Seidl to carry is of any practical value. To say that such on work for which the others had done the pioneering, and it was his good fortune to be brought to this city and placed at the head of a splendidly equipped institution already started But perhaps these critics look further than upon a successful career. The field had been the Maine, and are dissatisfied because the long and laboriously tilled by his predecessors President does not take immediate action upon and was richly prepared to receive the special alang, and then if I nae worth listening to, gang the general Cuban question. In that case it is cultivation that he was to give. But his position to sleep, but dinna gang before I get commenced. to be observed that he has wisely chosen to tion on assuming the musical direction of the of Monday was devoted exclusively to the quest the highest responsibility and difficulty. It was tion of the Maine. In good time he will re- in the authoritative exposition of Wagner's veal his policy and his action upon the other | music and artistic principles that his chief work question. It should not be necessary to point | was to be done for New-York, and, in a way, out again that the general Cuban question is for the whole country, that derives its culture in no respect altered by the Maine disaster and | from the metropolis, A broad and strong artistic the findings of the Court. It is to be dealt with creed, a sincere and clear purpose, a vigorous entirely upon its own merits. And what is and dominating personality united in one man, were the indispensable conditions for success in the task set before Mr. Seidl. There are few men who could have taken up that task and performed it with so triumphantly successful results. Mr. Seidl's complete and intimate knowledge of the orchestra and his comprehensive insight into the emotional purport and the technical structure of Wagner's works were matched by the potency of his sway over the forces at his command in front of the footlights and behind them.

Mr. Seidl's record as an orchestral conductor in the concert-room will be less important than "wild howls of rage" on any other theory than his record as an interpreter of dramatic music, chiefly because it was less nearly unique. It was more a following of paths previously marked out, although his conducting was indeed filled with and colored by his own individnality and by the aggressively modern views which he represented. He has always stood, furthermore, for the best in the most modern development of the art; it was a natural corollary of his connection with Wagner. But it is especially as the pupil and disciple of Wagner, as the exponent of his ideas and as one of the be a "peace at any price" man. But what is to few men competent to communicate the spirit and purpose of that master's works that he came to us. His proclamation of this evangel has left his impress on the musical history of this country as one of the dominating and controlling forces that have guided its course most

> Not peace at any price. No, but not war for the sake of war, either.

What has become of all the retaliation European nations were going to practise against us on account of the Dingley bill? Not one of them has started a tariff war, but every one of them is buying more goods from us now than under the Wilson "perfidy and dishonor" tariff.

A citizen of Montreal is puzzled to know whether a bleyelist or a pedestrian has the right of way when the latter desires to cross a street. He is aware that the law gives prefer ence to the pedestrian, but he finds, nevertheless, that the man on the wheel does about as he likes. The question, however, is not so important as it seems. In the case of a single pedestrian and a single wheelman there need be no difficulty whatever. If the pedestrian will quietly cross the street just as though there was no wheelman approaching, not only will he be entirely safe, but he will earn the thanks of the wheelman. It is the people who make sudden sallies across the street who often bring about a collision by making it impossible for the wheelman to know where they are going

Compliments to Mr. Alfred Austin. His latest verses have the right ring, whether as poetry

The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is an authority on waistcoats, makes the startling announcement of the hitherto unnoted fact that at the last Republican city convention the Hon.

Jacob Worth wors a dark silk flowered waist-

than worthless. Whatever is or is not done, | coat, and that the Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg wore a brown fancy waistcoat. Now, that may account for the troubles which that convention brought upon the party. Of course, a dark flowered waistcoat couldn't harmonize with a fancy brown waistcoat. It was enough to start a jangle even if there had been previously entire agreement between the wearers. Mr. Woodruff never should have set the fashion of fancy waistcoats for statesmen. He of course has taste, and falls like a soft symphony on those about him. But Mr. Worth is a plain man, and Mr. Quigg is a thinker whose mind is far above walstcoats, and they couldn't be expected to dabble in the mysteries of fancy silks without reaching results calculated to scare cattle and offset all the soothing powers of Mr. Woodruff

> Without questioning for a moment the sincerity or the patriotism of the persons who have peen carrying on the war and maintaining the National honor so heroically for several weeks past, we take leave to suggest that there are still vacancies in the Navy, and the enlistments are a little slow. The places remaining open are not particularly showy, but mighty useful.

and elephant-breath doeskin.

#### PERSONAL.

Toch, the trumpeter who sounded the charge for his regiment, the 3d Cuirassiers, at the famous battle of Reichsoffen, the Balaklava of the French cavalry, has just died at Geiswiller, in Alsace, He was fearfully wounded, and was left for dead on the field by the side of his colonel. He became a paralytic cripole, but managed to live for twenty-seven years.

The women of New-Orleans who formed an Audubon Monument Association some time ago have collected sufficient money to enable them to ake definite plans for the monument, which will placed in the park bearing the great naturalist's

Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from an exploring trip through Mexico, says that the trip was one of the most exciting that has ever fallen to the lot of the anthropologist. He had to fall back of of the anthropologist. He had to fail back in governmental authority and other diplomatic veneries. He finally succeeded in getting what we was after. He secured the measurements of everal hundred Otomi and other Indians and established beyond a doubt that the Otomi, reputed to be pygmies, are not in reality such. Among the most important results of the trip was a complete collection of objects illustrating the pigurest outlined and will return in December. the journey outlined, and will return in December to finish the work.

The Rev. Dr. William Griffin, who has just died at Troy, N. Y., was for many years one of the best known Methodist ministers in the State. He was president of the Round Lake Association for fif teen years, and was once president of "The Saratogian" Printing Company, of Saratoga. He was an ardent friend of education. He endowed the ardent friend of education. He endowed the chair of philosophy at Wesleyan University at Middle-town, Conn., and the chair of history and political science at the Syracuse University, Cazenovia Seminary, where Mrs. Griffin had been both pupil and teacher, received from him \$25,000 to endow the chair once o coupled by him, and to perpetuate the memory of the place which had been so closely identified with himself and his wife. He was a generous contributor to other educational institutions, both of a public and a private nature.

Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower is in Jerusalem. English Jews are much gratified at the appointment of Mr. Elcholz to an inspectorship of schools. He was the first Jewish fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and is demonstrator of physiology and lecturer in chemical physiology in the Cam-bridge Medical School.

Sir Richard Quain, the famous physician, of London, who has just died, is best known as the author of a "Dictionary of Medicine."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Take them editors thet's crowin' Like a cockerel three months old-Don't ketch any on 'em goin' Though they be so blasted bold; Ain't they a prime lot o' fellers? 'Fore they think on't guess they'll sprout, (Like a peach that's got the yellers) With the meanness bustin' out

Briggs-What did she say when she rejected Griggs-She said it wasn't necessarily due to lack of merit, but on account of the great pressure of her material.-(Life.

A Scottish preacher who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he fairly began suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, it's nae fair; gie a mon half a chance. Wait till I get Gie a mon a chance!

"Jacob, what are you doing running around the streets when you should be in school?"
"Well, ma, you told me to learn some games which I could play without tearing my clothes, so I'm playing a new one called 'truant."—(Jewish Comment. It might seem just to estimate this fantasy of Mr. Dewing's as a remarkable piece of paintingin spite of a few errors, as in the fingers of No. L

Save the Bluefields (Nicaragua) correspo "The Chicago Record": "From a native I gained the knowledge which taught me how to catch and of these studies, too much admiration for the poetry in "Before Sunrise," to discuss the work on determine the rank of these Nicaraguan soldiers. "If he wears one shoe he is at least a secon Heutenant,' said the man. 'If he has two shoes he s a captain. If the shoes are mates he is a colonel. If they are mates and are laced up and knotted there can be no question as to his rank-brigadier-general, beyond peradventure."

"I don't believe I saw anything more lofty than a captain."

Naturally. "I have noticed that the mar solves a ghost mystery is always looked "Of course. People don't like to give up their tosts."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

A rope seven miles long and four and one-half inches in circumference, weighing nearly sixty tons, has just been made for use in a district subway in Glasgow, Scotland. It is said to be the biggest rope ever made for hauling purposes.

"I observe in the public prints," said the scientific boarder, "that a whale's tongue sometimes yields a ton of oil."

"If the whale is as oily tongued as that," said the Cheerful Idiot, "no wonder Jonah was taken in."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Miss Ima Hellpopper, of Oklahoma, has asked the permission of the courts to change her name

Kate—He seems extremely devoted. He talks of going to the Klondike for my sake.

Beatrice—Well, that would give you two chances.
He might come back with a fortune or he might not come back at all.—(Puck.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature which provides for an increase in the price of the fee for marriage licenses from \$1 to \$250, and provides also that no license may be issued to persons suffering from insanity, consump

In this country the Italian is the typical "dago" because he is the only familiar representative of the dark-skinned nations of Latin Europe. It is the Spaniard, however, whose language furnished this siang name for the men of the Mediterranean countries who come to the United Stares.

One of the most familiar names borne by Spaniards is "Diego." It serves nearly as well as John in this country as a typical name for a boy or man. English sailors long ago came to know Spaniards as "dagoes," because "dago" was about as near as they could handily come to "Diego."—(Cleveland Leader.

The story is told of a man in London who coneived the idea of taking a long ride into the suburbs in a motor-cab. The district to which he proposed to journey was comparatively sparsely ulated and an unlikely region in which to meet with return passengers. After the vehicle had proceeded a short distance it slowed and stopped. electric power," said the Jehu, "has all gone." So the unsuspecting fare alighted, and, generously paying the apparently disappointed cabby his shilling, proceeded on his way. Looking back he saw the cab merrily plying for hire toward Oxford-st. again

LENTEN FARE. here was a young boarder in Mich.
The at breakfast reared loudly "What? Fich?
Take it right off the table
As quick as you're able.

And don't dare gimme such a Dich."
—(Indianapolis Journal.

woman notary public was recently married at Denver, and the question arose as to what name she should sign in her official capacity. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General of Colorado, who decided that she should continue to sign her maiden name, inasmuch as he could find no authority of law for her dropping it.

# ART EXHIBITIONS.

"TEN AMERICAN PAINTERS." It is impossible to approach the exhibition which

opens at the Durand-Ruel galleries to-day without

surlosity as to whether or not the Ten American

Painters there represented will have justified their recent resignation from the Society of American Artists; yet in the presence of the pictures themselves it is equally impossible to give this point much consideration. The secessionists from the old and recognized artistic bodies of Paris, Munich and London have explained, if they have not justified, their resignations by illustrating one definite principle or another. The Salon of the Champ de Mars stood, in its earlier years at least, for a re-action against the formulæ of the Academy. In Munich the same impulse was fortified by a streak of mystical enthusiasm, kindred to that of the Salon of the Rosy Cross in Paris. In England it was a revolt against the Academy that brought the newer and more audacious painters before the pub-The Society of American Artists itself may be said to have been the fruit of a similar revolu from the Society on grounds far less explicit than those of rebellion against Academic rule. To Painters still on the rolls of the Society of American Artists are working along lines not unsym-Ten. It is not apparent, either, that the latter have cared to emulate the conspicuous secessionists in artistic history, supporting any particular idea or school of ideas. The impressionistic idea s represented, but so is its antithesis, as witness Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Simmons, each a very incarnation of sobriety upon this occasion. selves by severing their connection with the Soclety of American Artists, and in spite of the natural curiosity to which we alluded at the outset, we believe it is important to dismiss all have had in times past. That they seceded from the Society must have been for reasons touching the administration of the elder organization, and private to themselves. If they are to be taken seriously it is not because they are seceders from anything, but because of the intrinsic qualities of ti eir work. battle-cry in this exhibition, there is a certain aim

pursued by the artists in common which is hinted in their corporate title: "Ten American Painters." It veils an allusion to the fact that the Ten have a peculiar interest in the strictly artistic significance of art. They are painters, not picturemakers, an old-fashioned slogan after all, which we refrain from discussing at any length. Argument on such a theme may be endless. It is usually fruitless. This bald fact, however, may be stated. Whatever is beautiful in art, whatever tears the noble mark of genius, endures. ever is merely technical passes away. If a work of art has not beauty it must have distinction; without either it is a contradiction in terms and remains no more than the expression of a journeyman's nature. The defenders of "art for art's sake" may talk till all is blue. Its critics merely have to point out that it has never survived. The value of the present exhibition lies in the fact that it shows, at its best, how much technique gains when it is accompanied by higher qualities, or when it is, rather, the servant of those qualities. If these pictures were merely technical studies they would be a bore to every one save the technical specialist. The new cantris as offensive as The artist who displays a picture with a request that you glow over the thing he is "trying for" is unconvincing. It is not what a man is trying for that counts altogether, though it counts Mr. Dewing exactly illustrates this contention. The thing that a man is "trying for," we suppose, is the effect that he cannot paint with ease, that he is not sure he has secured. It may be a matter of technique of of imagination; it may involve both. Whatever in Mr. Dewing's work comes within the scope of this definition, whether it be the drawing of a hand, the laying on of flesh tints, or the expression of textures, we can feel, can admire, can remember. It counts, as we have said, for much, sider the things that he puts into his work with authority, with inspiration; consider the grave tenderness which hovers around the eyes and lips in his three portraits, or the indescribable witchery of that scene which he calls "Before Sunrise," the picture of two women returning from some sylvan festival with no light to guide their steps save that of the coming dawn and of a Japanese lantern. Techni, ie is not ignored in the contemplation of these things. On the contrary, one responds to the mood of the "painter" as well as to that of the man of imagination, one lingers long over such exquisitely searching brushwork as Mr. Dewing spends upon his canvas; but the whole glory of the work is that it commands these responses, these pauses of quiet admiration, simulta-

of beauty subtly felt and interpreted with mastery

which it is-and to say of the three portraits that

they show extraordinary delicacy of handling; but

we have too much respect for the spiritual force

purely technical and therefore material grounds.

Mr. Robert Reid is potent in this elevation of the show above the level of soulless handiwork.

His work is the more interesting, too, because, as any observer of contemporary art can recall, there have been exhibitions in which Mr. Reid was obviously "trying for" semething which he could not invariably secure. His later work has a firmness which is of itself conclliating. The thin, linear and pinched character of his contours disappeared some time ago, but in the works he now there is a rich, sensuous quality in the drawing which is quite new. He has been attaining it, obviously, by hard work, for if he retains much of his old fondness for the expression of light and atmosphere in terms so vivid as to be startling, he is not forgetful of other truths, and his figures are modelled with a thoroughness which a stanch Academician could not disdain. Here again, too, the force of temperament is felt, and Mr. Reid, who began by playing thoughtless tricks with his paints and brushes, after the fashion of reckless impressionists, ends by producing works of great sincerity and charm. His "Trio" is not by any means a study of flashing sunlight alone, though as such a study it is brilliant; it is also a delightful composition, one in which the grace and human significance of the figures are revealed with semething very like artistic eloquence. Light, light, and always light, would appear to be this artist's great necessity, but the figure moving across the landscape in his "Breezy Day" is a personality as well as an object on which the winds and sunshine play; the head is drawn with a knowledge that gives the sympathetic observer a positive thrill of appreciation, and in his "Autumn," a tail decorative panel, Mr. Reid emphasizes once more this impression of buoyant, radiant life, translated into brilliant and yet very subtle harmonies of form and color, which it now seems to be his sole desire to convey. The old accent of the sheef audacious experiment is gone. In its place is the mark of the mature artist, whose work is bound to provoke serious thought. Summing up, we should say that Mr. Reid's art wakes thoughts of beauty neither intellectual nor sensual, but warm, human and stimulating, with so much in it that is gracious and refined that the purely imaginative gifts which the artist may some day disclose are awaited with perfect patience." Mr. J. Alden Weir, who began to make experi-

ments in art some years ago, does not seem to have reached yet his final goal. There are eight paintings by him in the exhibition. The " Tree in Blossom" has little to recommend it. It is a skilful note of color and light, but not an engaging one. The three portraits, though kept firmer in hand, and painted, in fact, with considerable vigor, are hardly more interesting. It is possible to be veracious and yet uninspiring. portraits are heavy. They lack charm. Not so the small landscape, with men and oxen, "The Sand Pit." It has a hint of charm in its tawny scheme of color, and in the vivid representation of a picturesque scene which it gives. To the admirable synthesis of No. 11. "A Factory Village," to the clear atmosphere and effective design of No. 15, "Mill on the Shetucket," and to the breadth and dignity of No. 13, "Noonday Rest," one is also bound to yield cordial testimony. But Mr. Welr's exhibition. They touch the sympathies lightly, and then, in some curious way, they leave one cold. Before such a picture as the "Noonday Re memories come back of men at half a dozen different points in the development of style as the modern school knows it; one recalls Millet, Bastien-Lepage. Lhermitte, and one feels that Mr. Weir has elements of contact with them all, his big picture has something of the direct and almost